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Friday and Saturday, Hermann
THE GRAND.
All week, A Harp in the
SMITH'S.
All week, Vaudeville

WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—For Lower Michigan—Fair, except for lower part of night, cold wave, winds shifting to northerly.

MAY RECONSIDER.

Having awakened to a realization of the fact that none will suffer but themselves by their refusal to exhibit at the world's fair, the furniture makers have decided to renew negotiations for space, with the ultimate purpose to make the most of it. To decline to take part in this great enterprise would be to confess that Grand Rapids is not the world's center of furniture manufacture. While this city is indisputably the most important furniture market, it is not by any means the only one. Furniture is made in other cities besides Grand Rapids. Those cities have been assigned space and nearly all of them have accepted. The exhibit of furniture will cover a large area—larger than is given to any other one domestic manufacture of the same class. Foreign furniture will be exhibited, too, further extending the show. In the assignment of space Grand Rapids has fared quite as well as other cities—it is said even better. Perhaps it ought to have the best space in the building. Many other cities will think the same thing of themselves. If the notion that our furniture factories are not the only ones in the world shall take the place of the erroneous idea now entertained that we have not had a fair deal, it is more than likely that a satisfactory adjustment of all differences as to space will be reached. This will be a sensible outcome to the unpleasant complications now operating to our discredit. It will be better to reconsider all unfriendly action to take the subject again in hand so as to give our furniture a creditable display in Jackson park during the world's fair.

MERITED ASSAULT.

It will be a difficult matter to decide the questions of law arising out of the LeClear-Averill episode; but over the question of right there will be no disagreement whatever. That Mr. Withey acted from motives of honesty is perfectly clear. He could not protect his ward from the evil designs of LeClear by process of law, and, having been placed in the position of a father to her, he did not hesitate to employ the most effective remedy to check her headlong rush to ruin. Perhaps he might have employed persons not specially sworn to preserve the peace, showing thereby a greater respect to the laws; but the officers did not presume to act within the scope of their authority as such, but chastised LeClear as common American citizens. For the assault they will be duly punished and the law as to such offences will be vindicated. Still the example is not one to be emulated by the general public. Nor, in the heat of general condemnation of LeClear, should the woman be held entirely blameless. When she learned that LeClear was married her duty as a woman was to tell of his advances. Had she done so LeClear would have escaped the merited thrashing he received yesterday.

IN SPIES OF CONGRESS.

If the world's fair shall be opened on Sundays it will be without the approval of congress, for that distinguished body is inflexibly opposed to the resolutions now before it with that object in view. So far as the jurisdiction of congress extends over this subject it is confined to the condition upon which the \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars was appropriated to aid the project. It is not clear that this condition is constitutional. It is certainly in contravention of the article granting religious liberty to the people. If a considerable portion of the people observe any other day than Sunday as Lord's day it is an unwarrantable interference with their rights of conscience for congress to prescribe any day as a day of religious observance. With all the arguments in support of an open Sunday arrayed against the few in favor of a closed Sunday, it is surprising that the congress should set itself up as a censor of morals. Nearly every theologian of prominence in this country is outspokenly in favor of opening his gates on Sunday. It will give the poor workmen of Chicago and the poorer nations to the fair from other cities an opportunity to see and hear what will be denied them on other days. The few big game by Quays and Col. Elliott F. Shepherd ought not to be permitted to carry their extreme Sabbathism here by its extreme to the injury and disappointment of thousands of good and poor persons. The poor and the pure demand that the gates shall be opened on Sunday in spite of the hostility of congress.

HYPNOTIC POWER.

In discussing hypnotism as a curative agent, Dr. Louis LeClear says in the Medical World that he has long known that hypnotism could be successfully persuaded into a false kind

of somnambulism, and that their actions become obedient to the operator while in a counterfeited sleep. Of late years the fact has been revived and brought forward as a new condition, under the name of hypnotism, which, however, is only another name for mesmerism. It was employed as a curative agent many years ago. Dr. Elliott, a famous professor of physiology and medicine in the medical department of the London university, used to lecture on the subject, and treat patients in hospital through its agency. In 1825, nine years after the death of Mesmer, but soon, owing to its adoption by all kinds of charlatans and mountebanks, it degenerated into a sort of stage trick to mystify the curious, and the medical profession tabooed it in disgust. Nevertheless, hypnotism is a demonstrable power, capable of evoking very singular phenomena, both in the healthy state and in many functional and nervous conditions. Those amenable to its influence, however, are and always have been few and far between; and, for the most part, subjects of an unfortunate condition wavering upon hysteria and epilepsy, with a leaning toward the former. Or they are, anyway, persons of a hypersensitive or intensely neurotic organization. Given an unreliable nervous system, an over-emotional subject, hypnotism may be produced by certain processes, the individual becomes strangely submissive to the commands and control of the operator, and repeated seances increase their susceptibility.

OBJECTS TO THE CHANGE.

Whenever anybody attempts to detract from the prestige of the upper peninsula the Marquette Mining Journal forthwith presents "front" and proceeds to show that the upper peninsula is superlatively more important than all the rest of Michigan with Indiana added. In speaking of the possible changing of the Marquette prison into an insane asylum the Journal says: "A more absurd proposition than that now under consideration in the legislature which has in view changing the branch state prison at Marquette into an asylum could not be well conceived, taking into account all the circumstances bearing thereon. In the first place there is need of the branch prison in this part of the state, and it was built as a matter of simple justice to the peninsula. By having the prison up here our people are relieved from a heavy annual tax for transporting criminals convicted here of penal offenses to the prisons in the lower peninsula. It would be a great injustice to have the people of this part of the state condemned to meet this extra expense perpetually, as they would necessarily be were there not a penal institution up here. The legislature which provided for the establishment of the branch prison here understood this and the action that it took was in recognition of a just claim of the people of this peninsula."

IS SCOTLAND, AT LEAST, THE MAN THAT

sings the nation's songs is held dearer than he that makes the laws. Yesterday was Robert Burns' birthday, and wherever two or three of Scotland's sons and daughters were gathered together they united in paying tribute to the great lyric genius whose songs are the hymns of a people and whose verses burn with a patriotism that waits its exulting license about the humble subjects of his song. Last evening the Burns club added its quota of praise to the ploughboy poet who consecrated and hallowed the simple, honest life of Scotland's peasantry.

FROM THE GIST OF THE OPINIONS OF THE

furniture men on the question of display at the world's fair, published elsewhere, it is easy to see that they would not lose the opportunity afforded them to show their superb wares for all the wealth of Golconda.

EVANGELIST MILLER CONVERTED 2,000

residents of Des Moines Sunday. It might be interesting to know just what Mr. Miller regards as a conversion. To turn out 2,000 sincere, consistent Christians is a big day's work—even in Iowa.

REPRESENTATIVE LINDBERMAN HAS A

bill before the house to enrich the "pine barrens." The "pine barrens" referred to are not the barrens who dwell in stately palaces, but the arid wastes of unproductive sands.

ANOTHER PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY

of Michigan has resigned to accept a better paying position in the University of Colorado. How long will Michigan expect her college professors to work for their health alone?

THERE IS A BILL BEFORE THE NEW YORK

legislature to consolidate into one city all the cities and villages contiguous to New York City. Chicago must begin to cast an eye toward San Francisco and New Orleans.

THERE IS A STRONG SUSPICION THAT THE

rumors about Cleveland's cabinet are sent by the man that sends out the weather bulletin for "the lower lake region." There couldn't be two such unreliable men.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, WHO WAS

alleged to be dying, is now reported to be in good health. Perhaps the abandoned Bakersville liar has reached Samoa.

BLACK COMMISSIONER STEVENSON'S AN

annual report, just made public, shows that he has administered the affairs of his office with fidelity and painstaking care.

SIX ALLEGED DEMOCRATS WANT THE POST

office. There is another democrat in the county, but the reason for his indifference is not stated.

IT IS ALLEGED THAT GOVERNOR RICH HAS

subpoenaed the office makers. That

is the highest tribute that could be paid to his administration.

All the candidates for the Chicago mayoralty agree that the streets must be clean. This will make it even worse for the streets.

Bismarck Books died possessed of property worth over \$700,000. The "rich man" parable will not apply in his case.

Mr. LeClear should have listened to the elder Well's injunction "to beware of valders."

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

The heat shown by the French government over the Egyptian affair is not a hopeful sign for the friends of the republic. It indicates a desire to divert popular attention from the Panama scandal to a foreign quarrel which is sure to end without open hostilities.—Detroit Free Press.

A western judge finds the Chinese exclusion act unconstitutional. But still that "junk" with its seventeen excited Chinamen, and their body guard of seventeen deputies, keep plowing its way toward the Pacific ocean.—Port Huron Times.

Whatever else may be said of Carl Schurz he had the good taste not to intrude himself at the funeral of ex-President Hayes, in whose cabinet he served and whose memory his recent actions and utterances insult.—Detroit Tribune.

The coal barons seem to have put a corner on the weather bureau. It is high time that Uncle Jerry Rusk was freed. He must have been "bought" by the cruel coal combine.—Menominee Democrat.

The legislature adjourned on Saturday until Monday, January 30. The funny farical fraud called the "gunlocking act." This is simply doing nothing with great deliberation.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

The republicans are beginning the work of shortening the season by taking a ten days' lay off.—Port Huron Herald.

Henry Watterson seems to have quieted down temporarily.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Grover is significantly silent on the latter question.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

HIT AND MISS BRIEVITIES.

In estimating Mr. Kilgore's qualifications for the Mexican mission, it will be unnecessary to inquire whether he would be free from what has on one or two occasions proven an obstacle to the peace of American diplomacy at the Mexican capital. We mean, of course, the kick of pulque in a rarefied atmosphere. There could be no fears for Mr. Kilgore on this score. He comes from Texas, and is a somewhat of a kicker himself.—New York Sun.

Another way of vindictive Briggs is this: The sixty-six who voted for him represent 19,963 communicants, whose annual contributions amount to \$203,016, while the forty-five who voted against him represent 10,000 communicants, whose annual contributions amount to \$116,336. Briggs had not only the majority of votes, but of a piety and charity on his side.—Pittsburg Times.

Peter Jackson, the eminent colored pugilist, is about to make his stage debut as the hero of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Would it not be well for him to secure the services of John L. Sullivan for the role of Little Eva?—Chicago Post.

Could there be a more conclusive object lesson on the folly of keeping a party in power a year after it has been voted down, than the attitude of the republicans at Washington?—New York World.

President Harrison has done a good thing in including the weather bureau employees under the reform rules. There ought to be no infusion of politics in the weather.—Boston Journal.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

Bismarck told an interviewer recently that all he now cares for is to remain at home with his family. He rarely visits Berlin because he has no house there and he dislikes the unfamiliar beds and hotel accommodations.

Edward Murphy, Jr., who will succeed Mr. Hancock in the United States senate, is a victim of scotch whisky.

At the age of 71 Jonathan McClure is setting type in the office of the Madison, Ind., Courier, where he has been similarly engaged since 1839.

Besides being a good bicycle rider, the Prince of Wales is thoroughly at home on skates, and has had much enjoyment this winter on the lake at Sandringham palace.

Ex-President Hayes had a desk and bookcase arranged in one of his bath-rooms, so that he might take refuge in his visitors when they were unusually numerous.

Governor Hogg of Texas, in his annual message, says: "The practice of carrying concealed and deadly weapons makes the unmanly spirit and cowardice of those who indulge in it."

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

What makes the bicycle popular with many, rich or poor, is that after trying to ride one they feel they are better off.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. N. E. Verrill—Have you ceased to care for me, Adele? I came earlier this afternoon, and you do not even look glad to see me. Miss Adele Saran—Indeed, I am glad to see you. But this is my hour for reading my features from all expression.—Vogue.

House-bunter—And how about the negotiorum's health? Is there any fever and ague here? Agent—Fever and ague? Well, let's see. Just what is that?—Harper's Bazar.

"What killed Tunely—overwork?" "No, overplay. He wore himself out practicing on the piano."—Buffalo Express.

Coal is so scarce at Fort Scott that several colored citizens of that place have recently been arrested for stealing it.—Kansas City Star.

She—Kannan has no reason. She—Yes, they have. He—How do you know? She—Because I do.—Puck.

Whenever a man who knows how to beat the bass drum goes to a new town he complains that the place is not "musical."—Albion Globe.

Smith—Friedrich Fight Off. New York, Jan. 25.—The full-winged eagle was perched at the Police Gazette office today. "The price right between Jim Smith and Ted Friedrich is set down by Friedrich's backers, George Baird, known as Squire Albion, withdrawing his money. Laetie Thompson of Scotland has posted \$100 and challenged Dick Barge to fight for \$200 a side."

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Crozier of No. 38 Hudson street a boy, 7½ pounds.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Today's nature shows a stylish toilet of light green crepon, trimmed with narrow bands of lace and a tiny ruche of silk of the same color. The yoke and bottom of the sleeves are of white cloth and are embroidered in green silk to harmonize with the material. This dress can be simplified by omitting the lace and ruching, but even as it is it could be worn by a young girl.

Fashion permits strange contrasts, and every now and again she hies back to some old style which in its day has been worn to absolute tatters. Many years ago we wore velvet bodices of contrasting color, or in a deeper shade than the silk or woolen skirt, and this is now one of the leading styles for either day or evening wear. As illustrating this fashion I may mention an



evening gown of lime-green crimped crepon, the skirt with a cascade ruche of alternate crepe and velvet, the latter in a moss shade with light tints. The skirt had only the very slightest gathers at the waist in front, but was closely gathered at the back and the sides plain. At either side were three stripes of ribbon velvet about one and a half inches wide, which descended from the waist until they nearly met the ruche and there finished with bows and ends. The bodice, cut in a rather low square, was entirely of velvet, finished with a plain band of velvet and an old-fashioned buckle of silver and pearl. Elbow covers of the lime-green crepon, finished with a full and drawn in by a velvet band, completed a stylish gown, which may be carried out in inexpensive materials.

For a dressmaker gown, or I might rather say, a headmaster one, since the first is exceedingly dressy, of a combination of surah or mervie and velvet would not be very expensive; and pale peach mixed with putonia, or deep purple or shell-pink and olive, or shrimp-pink with either brown or gray would be good selections of colors.

LONGEVITY OF BRAIN WORKERS.

Now that so many women are adopting various forms of intellectual labor as a means of livelihood it may not be without interest to consider the result of severe brain-work on the duration of life. Very satisfactory inferences in regard to this matter may be drawn from the address delivered by Lord Kelvin at the last anniversary meeting of the Royal society. His lordship gave a list of the number of fellows who had died since the last annual meeting. These were thirty-two in number, including five foreign members, and the deaths were unusually numerous. As Lord Kelvin said, a saddest number. Of course, it is hardly necessary to say there were no women among them, as ladies are not yet admitted to fellowship of the Royal society. Of these thirty-two deceased fellows the ages of the majority were given by his lordship; two only were under 60. Both of these were foreign members. On the other hand, two had reached the age of 90—namely, Sir George B. Airy and Sir Francis C. Knight. The average length of life of the thirty-two who were all presumed to be highly distinguished in science or literature, was upwards of seventy-four years, a very satisfactory proof that even the highest intellectual labors are not incompatible with extreme longevity. The whole of these gentlemen had, on the average long passed the three score and ten years usually regarded as the length of man's life. As the average life of women is longer than that of men, there is no knowing to what age they will arrive when they more generally adopt scientific and literary occupations, and become Fellows of the Royal society, as they are now of other learned societies. It is true they are not yet eligible, but to paraphrase the words of the late Dr. Charles Mackay, we may say:

"There is a good time coming, girls, Only wait a little longer."

SHALL A WOMAN TELL HER AGE?

One burden falls to the lot of the single woman which is more keenly felt in society than elsewhere. Trivial and foolish as it may seem, few are aware of its extent and reality, and yet it is a burden which many successful women are sometimes its victims. Public statement, especially in cities and unprovocative towns, has outgrown to a considerable extent the ungalant habit of considering a woman responsible for her age. But then there are plenty of men and women who have a ready word of scorn or reproach for the unwarmed single woman whose youth has passed. On account of this sentiment many women are sensitive, and without reason, to inquiries as to their age. This refrains from allusions which might lead to the discovery of a secret, only because the curious and rude make such a matter of ridicule. The only remedy for this discomfort is in the cultivation of a different public sentiment. A woman ought to be as willing to tell her age as to tell her name or the name of the town she lives in. With critical eyes waiting to pierce and speak disagreeable comments, no one can blame her for keeping silent about a purely personal matter. No woman's daughter of a true mother, or a virtuous father ever makes the subject of age or any other that might cause pain or annoyance a matter of conversation.—Helen Marshall North in Harper's Bazar.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

When nature has neglected to crown a head with locks of a one, can, in some measure, remedy the slight by persistently brushing the hair. A good quality of brush should be used. A hair brush should have long, soft bristles that will go through the hair and touch the scalp; then every particle of dust and dandruff can be removed. A comb is seldom necessary if the hair is carefully brushed; if used at all the comb should be a coarse one. A fine comb irritates the scalp to a hurtful degree, and it is quite apt to break and split the hair. Brush the hair for five minutes before retiring at night, braid it loosely and permit it to hang. Never sleep with hairpins in the hair. The hairpins to be made of bone, amber or of those shells. Combs, sharp ones cut and beat the hair and should never be used. It is an old-time saying and well worth a trial, that "one hundred strokes of the hair brush

every night will make one's hair like silk."—Cleveland World.

BEST WAY TO BE GOOD.

Miss Grace Dodd, who is well known in connection with the various organizations of working girls in New York, is a woman of wealth and culture. More than that, she keeps house in addition to all her outside work. Miss Dodd says: "I don't think a woman can be a true woman if she has no home duties. I hate the word 'philanthropy,'" she said, in response to some remark about her work. "In the first place, my work in clubs is not philanthropic. It is simply part of my social life. A woman was talking to me the other day, and she said that she was 'in thirty charities.' I do not feel that way. I'm not 'in any charity.' I belong to several girls' clubs, and I attend them like any other member."

GRAND RAPIDS DATES.

The Races Will Open From August 7 to 12, Inclusive.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Arrangements were completed today which insure to Chicago the greatest trotting meeting ever held in America and makes the western circuit, of which Chicago is a member, the strongest circuit ever organized. The dates for Chicago as originally announced were from August 14 to September 25, but owing to some arrangements which the Washington Park club has made with the world's fair, the Northwestern Breeders were not able to secure the grounds for those dates, and a meeting was held today at the Victoria hotel of all the secretaries of the western circuit for the purpose of rearranging their dates and harmonizing the conflicting interests.

Indianapolis was opposed to giving up her week to Chicago, because of the twenty-seventh national encampment of the Grand Army, which occurs there at the same time. Fort Wayne was opposed to a change, because their stakes close on February 1 and there was not sufficient time to advertise a change of dates. After much wrangling, Chicago and Indianapolis agreed to disagree and the meeting at Indianapolis will occur during the first week of the Chicago meeting. For Wayne, during the week of August 15 to August 18 and following the meeting at Grand Rapids.

The dates as finally agreed upon are as follows: Sturgis, Mich., July 31 to August 5; Grand Rapids, Mich., August 12 to 12; Ft. Wayne, Ind., August 14 to 19; Independence, Ia., August 21 to 26; Columbus, Ind., August 21 to 26; Indianapolis, Ind., September 4 to 9; Mason City, Ia., September 4 to 9; Chicago, September 14 to 19; St. Joseph, Mo., September 15 to 20; Terre Haute, Ind., September 25 to 30; Evansville, Ind., October 2 to 7; Nash ville, Tenn., October 16 to 21.

No change was made in any of the rules made at the last meeting of the circuit and the rules governing entrance fees, etc., remain the same.

DAVIS IS DEAD.

His Death Will Probably End the Famous Will Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Word reached here today that John A. Davis of the famous will case had died in Victoria, B. C. Late tonight this was followed by a dispatch saying that the cause of his death was in doubt, and that he had been probably murdered. It is considered likely that the tragic death of Davis will result in bringing to a speedy end the famous will case in Montana, one of the most sensational cases that has come into the courts in years. The value of the property involved amounts to nearly \$4,000,000, and some of the lawyers in the county, including Col. Robert Ingersoll, are engaged on either side.

ROBERTS WILL RETIRE.

The President of the Pennsylvania Road Is to Be Succeeded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Record tomorrow will say: The complete and radical reorganization of the Pennsylvania Railway company involving the retirement of President Roberts, was informally discussed at a meeting of the board of directors of the road today. For some time rumors have been current that President Roberts was to retire at the annual coming meeting from the active conduct of affairs of the great corporation, and that First Vice-President Thompson would be named as his successor. These rumors have been religiously denied by the Pennsylvania officials, who stated that these rumors occur annually about election time.

Fire in a Tenement.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—A fire broke out in the cellar of a tenement house at No. 305 Broadway street, this city, this evening. The flames ate their way up the stairs to a drug store, and thence through the hallway cutting off the escape of the families. Those on the second and third floors were rescued by the firemen. They could not reach the fourth floor, however, in which lived Matthew High, the owner of the building, his wife and three children. High jumped from a window. His leg was broken and he was internally injured and will probably die. Mrs. High and her children were rescued. All were burned and the youngest child, aged 9, will probably die. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Bad for Beauty.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—In the Beatty trial today Pat Gallagher related the story of Beatty emerging from the instance of Hugh F. Dempsey to put a drug in the food of the non-union men. Gallagher said he had never met Beatty within the tenement closure, but met him occasionally at Gallagher's saloon in Homestead. Beatty gave him three powders on one occasion and had given him \$3 another time. Gallagher's direct examination had not been finished when court adjourned.

Fatal Runaway.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 25.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, a heavy wagon driven by Alvin Lacy collided with a light buggy containing Richard Black and David Gurney. The accident took place on Grand avenue. The buggy was smashed into splinters and the men thrown under Lacy's team, which was running away. They were picked up unconscious and badly injured. It is feared Black will die. Gurney was badly bruised and injured about the face and head.

First of Its Kind.

OVERSOUND, Ky., Jan. 25.—The jury in the United States district court has found Eugene P. McAdams guilty of violating the anti-slavery laws, and he has been placed under \$1,200 bonds to await sentence. This was the first of the revenue cases, McAdams being a deputy in Collector Feltman's office at the time of the indictment.

NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

"Ben Butler and Zach Chandler died under circumstances that were strikingly similar," said the venerable E. O. Chambers of Frankfurt in the Clarion yesterday. Mr. Chambers was clerk of the famous joint committee on the conduct of the war. The committee existed during the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth congress and consisted of Senators Wade of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee and Representatives Daniel W. Gooch of Massachusetts, John Corvode of Pennsylvania, M. F. O'Neill of Brooklyn and J. W. Julian of Indiana. Mr. Chambers is the only survivor. "Butler and Chandler were alike in many respects," continued Mr. Chambers, "and it is not strange that they maintained the resemblance even in death. Chandler, you remember, died in Chicago in his room in the Palmer hotel. They laughed at him. About midnight he retired to his room and fell dead while undressing. It was found that a blood vessel in his brain had burst. Butler died from a similar cause; but in one case the rupture was produced by an intense mental effort, and in the other it was from a fit of coughing. Both were men of striking individuality and force of character. Both had great executive ability and both were markedly eccentric. Butler had the advantage of Chandler in having received a college education, but the defect in Chandler's early training was overcome by his intensity of purpose and tireless resolution. Butler was absolutely lacking in political morality, but he was loyal to his country. Chandler was true as steel in everything. Right or wrong, he was always consistent. When he undertook to do anything he did it. During the campaign of 1876 he was chairman of the national republican committee. He told me personally shortly after election that he put \$50,000 of his own money into the campaign fund. If it had been necessary I believe he would have sacrificed all his property before he would have seen the republican party go down to defeat under his leadership. Butler had as much resolution as Chandler, but he did not have so much devotion to principle. When Butler undertook anything that was not connected with politics he always carried it out. I remember when he was testifying before the joint committee the subject of his government of New Orleans came up. He was free and above board in everything. He told me how much private property he had confiscated and what he had done with it. He informed the committee that he was ready to turn over every dollar's worth of it to the government, but said if the government did not want it he would keep it himself. His treatment of the New Orleans women showed his loyalty to his soldiers. The society ladies of Crescent city were in the habit of spitting in the face of every union soldier they met. Nothing could be done about it by the privates and so they were forced to make the best of their humiliation. Butler learned of it one day and promptly issued orders that any woman who spit in the face of a union soldier should be treated as a woman of the town. The prospect for being treated as common prostitutes was not pleasing to the society ladies of New Orleans, and the result was the best summary of Butler's men-

The House committee to inspect the

soldiers' camps completed its work yesterday. The committee consists of Representatives Sumner of Kansas, Rose of Oregon, King of Kansas, and Crippen of Oakland. "We are delighted with the condition of things at the home," said Chairman Sumner after visiting in the morning. "Every thing about it is in excellent condition, and reflects credit upon the management. We found the veterans all right and happy. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion concerning Commander James. Everybody esteems him. We heard only two kicks and they were in regard to the use of butterine."

"We have about 47,000 Macabees in Michigan," said N. S. Boynton of Port Huron, grand record keeper in the grand tent, in the morning yesterday. "We exceed any other secret society in point of numbers. There are about 22,000 Macabees, 25,000 Odd Fellows and 21,000 United Workmen. Besides the Macabees there are about 9,000 lady Macabees, whose organization is decidedly distinct and is conducted by themselves. Michigan is the banner state in the union for Macabees, and we hope to keep it so."

"There are a few persons in Montcalm county who would like to see the Stockbridge county bill pass," said M. C. Palmer of Stanton in Sweet's hotel yesterday afternoon. "We have four townships that are an expense to us, and of comparatively little value. They would go to form a new county very well. I haven't the least doubt though that the bill will pass. There is too much opposition to it in Kent and Neway counties."

C. W. Jackson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Big Rapids, was a guest in the Eagle yesterday. He was in the city to attend the funeral of the late J. W. Reid.

Rufe Coon, the new chief of police at Wichita, has ordered all of the saloons in that place closed at 12 o'clock hereafter. He says: "No man should be away from his family later than 12 o'clock, and if a man isn't married he ought to be."

W. C. Van Horn, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, is a great enthusiast and art collector. His handsome home at Montreal holds many famous paintings by modern French artists, but old Satsuma and Chinese porcelains are greater nobles.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP YOUR BOY OUT OF THE DIRT SHINE HIS SHOES.

A pair of shoes well polished exert an influence upon the wearer greater than any words of caution or exhortation possibly can, and cause him to avoid the dirt and slush that the pristine loveliness of his pedal extremities may not be dimmed. In this connection we will say a few words about

THE MOST PERFECT BLACKING OUTFIT EVER INVENTED.

A folding cast metal cabinet, beautifully finished in electro copper and Berlin bronze, fastens to wall or door casing, and contains all the necessary articles for blacking gentlemen's, ladies' and children's shoes. Opened for use it projects 15 inches from wall, terminating at its free end in a secure foot-rest capable of sustaining a weight of 150 pounds. Can be located at any convenient position from floor, and is not dependent on extra braces or supports.

For compactness, convenience, design, durability and moderate cost the cabinets have no equal. After you have shined your shoes

BRUSH UP YOUR MIND.

As on January 29, we are going to give you something in the nature of an acrostic to solve and are also going to give all presenting the solution together with the advertisement in which the puzzle appears a discount of ten per cent on any article in our House Furnishing Goods Department.

It will certainly be to your advantage to bear our advertisements in mind.

Foster & Stevens

MONROE ST.